

FROM BRO. A. J. MOYE.
 Correspondence of The Progressive Farmer.
 FARMVILLE, N. C.
 Dear Brethren of the Alliance:
 A remark by Bro. Graham, our worthy President, and which has been reiterated by others, has been troubling my mind for quite a time. The words to which I refer are these: "The Alliance does not depend for its existence upon the success" (or the running) "of the shoe factory." Now, I truly believe that it does, and, therefore, I did my best to have a State meeting in May so that we might have our shoes made by October, in this I failed and all can now see that several thousand dollars have been lost to the enterprise thereby. A month ago our Sub. Alliance could easily have taken and used sixty pairs of shoes; now thirty will be high water mark.
 Brethren, I beseech you all to come to the rescue of the factory if you love the dear old Alliance. If every one who has been boosted into a lucrative position by the Alliance will only lend a helping hand we can make it a grand success.
 Brethren, buy shoes from the Business Agent and, if possible, take stock in it, especially those who have not taken any. Buy your Christmas goods of the Agency. Our Alliance has done so for several years and we have saved money thereby. I dearly love our noble order and believe it yet will be of great and lasting benefit to the farmers of the State, provided we realize our opportunity and do our duty right now. But we must not make any mistakes. Our Executive Committee must certainly act wisely and our lecturers should do all in their power to arouse zeal and enthusiasm in our manufacturing enterprises, etc.
 By the way, what business has our National Lecturer, Bro. Sossaman, got at Marshall, in Madison county? Why is he visiting George E. B. Bagg upon the same trip? If Bro. Sossaman has private business with Bro. Bagg, and Senator Pritchard, why does he notify the Alliance of it?
 How does it happen that Bro. Sossaman tries to ridicule and belittle the last General Assembly of North Carolina, when men of his way of thinking had complete control of the same?
 Now, Bro. Sossaman, I shall be glad if Senator Pritchard has already selected and delivered to you a nice, rich and juicy piece of Federal pie, but please do not promise him too much in return for fear you may not be able to deliver the goods.
 Brethren, let us work for the Alliance now, and please do not do all your work for yourselves.
 By the way, Mr. Editor, I see from the papers that Bro. Hileman has been down to Raleigh trying to help select a new leader for the Populist Party. Don't, brother! Don't! Work for the shoe factory and the Business Agency and whenever a wiser, better and more suitable man puts in his appearance in the Populist Party, he will take pre-eminence by Divine right, but recollect that because we must have a new leader will not bring him forward. Besides, brother, if we do not heed the teachings of the Alliance, that all cannot be leaders, but some must necessarily follow, it will make very little difference whether we have any leader or not. We will be so poor that none will do us reverence.
 We reformers must quit fussing and remember that in things essential unity is necessary, or we shall fail and become the most despised and abused people in the world.
 Brethren, work for the shoe factory, and peradventure you may forget yourselves.
 Now, there is Brother Wilson, with his Hayseeder. Why does he not contribute some of his surplus energy to the work of trying to foster our shoe factory, instead of proving to our enemies that they know him better than we did. Poor fellow, doesn't he remember that Sampson lost his strength when his hair was cut off. Better work for the factory, Bro. Wilson. Aren't you a Baptist and have you forgotten the "golden rule" and have you lost your love for the people's cause. Stop your abuse and build up the shoe factory and my word for it, you will feel better and we will appreciate your move.
 Hurrah for Bro. Graham. Ordered \$25 dollars worth of shoes and paid cash in advance. All honor to Bro. Newborne who takes one hundred dollars stock in the factory.
 Bravo! Bro. Denmark. I hope you have got the right man for Superintendent.
 A. J. MOYE.

SOMETHINGS SENATOR MARION BUTLER HAS DONE.
 COL. F. H. STITT.
 Dear Sir:—By permission of the Editor of THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER, I will comply with your request, viz: Tell you in writing, some of the good things Senator Butler has done and tried to do, since he took the seat as Senator.
 1. To the fact that Senator Butler had not been in his seat one month before he introduced a bill to prohibit the further issuance of bonds, and by his vigorous and persistent efforts, for some three or four months, succeeded in getting his bill through the Senate. Was not that a good thing, Colonel? I think you are too honest not to answer in the affirmative. And if you answer in the affirmative, do not fail to score one just here. Was there one man in either of the old parties that started out with such a record in less than one month's time after taking his seat? If you know of one, let us have his name and of what party.
 2. Senator Butler was the first Senator to introduce an amendment to the Constitution providing for an income tax. The money power had doubtless influenced the Supreme Court, to decide an income tax unconstitutional. That put the income tax to rest unless the constitution could be changed or amended. And the very fact that both houses of Congress had passed an income tax law, indicated that a majority of the people and their representatives believed such a law to be just and right. Quite a number had denounced and criticised the Supreme Court for its action in the matter, but they did nothing to remedy the wrong. It remained for our young Senator from North Carolina, Marion Butler, to introduce a bill to change the Constitution of the United States so as to legalize an income tax. This bill introduced by Senator Butler was referred to the Judiciary Committee, and Senator Butler has made frequent efforts to get a report from that committee on his bill to amend the Constitution, but as yet he has not succeeded. Why? Because neither of the old parties will give him the requisite help. Colonel, you cannot deny but that a graduated income tax is just, right and proper, for it is in perfect harmony with the teachings of the New Testament, viz.: The parable of the distribution of the talents, and the reckoning, clearly proves the justice of an income tax. "To whom much is given, of him much shall be required," etc. Then, Colonel, do not fail to make another score here for Butler.
 3. Senator Butler now has pending before Congress two important bills to perfect and improve our postal system: One providing for the establishment of a postal telegraph, which would break up the oppressive Western Union Telegraph monopoly and place a telegraph or a phone at any postoffice in the Union, and enable the poor people, as well as the rich, to send a telegram for ten cents anywhere over the country, instead of 25 cents to \$1 and upwards, as they now have to do. He also introduced another bill, providing for the establishment of postal savings banks at every money order office in the United States, where the common class of people can deposit their small savings, from one cent up, and receive interest on the same, with the security of the Government behind. Other countries have such banks and have proved them a good thing. Then why should we not have them? It would be a great stimulant to the laboring people of this country, to know that their small deposits would be perfectly safe and draw interest at the same time. Then, Colonel, if you are willing to do the Senator justice you will score two here, making four to this point.
 4. The defeat of the famous and infamous land postal bill should also be placed to the credit of Senator Butler. But why do I say this? Because that infamous bill was passed through the House, being supported by many Democrats. But when that bill reached the Senate, it went to the Committee on Postoffices and Postroads, and for Senator Butler, a member of that committee, fought it with all his might, holding it in the committee for about two months, and when at last the bill was reported to the Senate, Butler filed a strong minority report, and made a strong speech, showing so clearly the infamous purposes of the bill that it was defeated. But what was the purpose of this Land bill? The purpose of this bill was to discriminate against small country newspapers and in favor of big dailies, and present reform literature that denounced the gold standard and monopoly rule. Yes, they wanted to suppress free speech! Then, Colonel, as an honest man, and favoring a "government of, for and by the people," you must here score another good thing for Senator Butler.
 5. We now call your attention to the fact that while the two old parties were fighting their sham battles over the tariff Senator Butler was trying to wedge in some amendments that would have benefited the laboring people and they been passed. viz: He offered an amendment to put the ingredients of fertilizers on the free list and came very near getting it passed. He also introduced a bill that carried the first amendment to put cotton bagging and

cotton ties on the free list and took the lead in passing an amendment to this effect.
 Now, Colonel, I have stated to you a few of the good things Senator Butler did and tried to do during the short time he has been in the Senate, but only a few of which could be given if we had time and space.
 Now, Colonel, will you be kind enough to show where any other man from North Carolina, has ever made a record equal to Senator Butler's in the same length of time (Hon. Z. B. Vance excepted)?
 Senator Ransom was sent to the Senate from North Carolina for twenty-four long years, if I mistake not, and I do not hesitate in saying that during all that time he never did or tried to do as much for the people as Senator Butler has done and tried to do in the short time he has been in the Senate! And if a better record can be shown for any Senator in the United States, show it.
 GEORGE E. HUNT.
BRO. ARCHER WRITES AGAIN.
 Correspondence of The Progressive Farmer.
 MOFA, N. C., Dec. 4th, 1897.
 I had overlooked your kind notice of me in THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER of November 16th, until my attention was called to it but had seen Mr. Batesman's article and noted his request that I should write still more especially on the subject of graduated taxation. Like him I have long been aware of the fact that the matter of taxation was second in importance to no other except that of finance.
 This urgency is not only because taxation affects all the people, but because the systems of taxation under which the people are now living are unequal, unjust and oppressive, especially on the poor and industrial classes of the people.
 I am not one of those who believes that this condition has been brought about by those who have been in power for the last hundred years for the purpose of oppressing the class of people referred to but it is more on account of the fact that the relative conditions of poverty and riches, of industry and affluence have changed more widely with the people of the United States in the last hundred years than with any other people in the same length of time since the beginning of history.
 The inventive genius of our people has vastly widened this difference by manufacturing and propelling machinery.
 I shall attempt to show clearly to the mind of every one who can read, that the system of taxation which was suitable for the people at the beginning of the 19th century is by no means adequate to the people whose situation has changed enormously since the commencement of the 20th century.
 As it is with taxation, so it is with financial affairs, with transportation of products and of thought, and also the sacred privileges and responsibilities of the ballot, which invades the self-government of the people. THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER, regarded as the greatest organ of the Farmer's Alliance and Industrial Union in the Nation, should maintain its place as their best organ of advanced thought, industrially, financially, commercially and for the promotion of individual human liberty in the State and Nation.
 The Alliance should raise up its own children, especially to be statesmen, capable of independent thought and action in all matters which concern them.
 If I can be of use in this work as well as in urging the adoption of sound economic principles and in directing political politics, I will devote to it what time I can spare, and so will commence a little series of short articles next week on the great political problems confronting us.
 SAMUEL ARCHER.

NOT ALWAYS UNDERSTOOD.
 A fact often overlooked, or not always understood, is that women suffer as much from distressing kidney and bladder troubles as the men. The womb is situated back of and very close to the bladder, and for that reason any distress, disease or inconvenience manifested in the kidneys, back, bladder or urinary passage is often, by mistake, attributed to female weakness or womb trouble of some sort.
 The error is easily made and may be as easily avoided by setting urine aside for twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling is evidence that your kidneys and bladder need doctoring. If you have pain or dull aching in the back, pass water too frequently, or scanty supply, with smarting or burning, these are also convincing proofs of kidney trouble. If you have doctored without benefit, try Dr. Kilmer's Swamp Root, the great kidney remedy. The mild and extraordinary effect will surprise you. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures. If you take a medicine you should take the best. At drug stores fifty cents and one dollar. You may have a sample bottle and pamphlet, both sent free by mail. Mention Raleigh, N. C., and Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The proprietors of this paper guarantee the genuineness of this offer.

Farmers' Supplies.

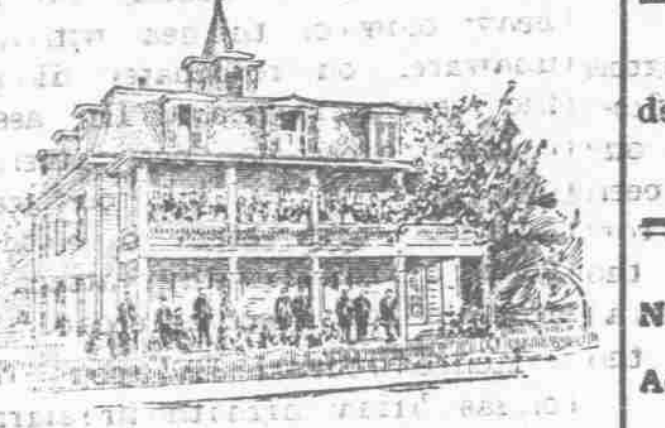
BENJ. IRBY,
 DEALER IN
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
 Seeds, Feed and Fertilizers.
 RALEIGH, N. C.

Specialties:
 COOK STOVES AND HEATERS.
 NISSEN WAGONS, HARDWARE, STOVES.
 DAIRY FIXTURES, FEED UTENSILS AND SHREDDERS.
 HARVESTING MACHINERY, GRAIN DRILLS AND PLANTERS.
 HAY PRESSES, WIND MILLS, TREAD MILLS, COTTON GINS.
 FARM ENGINES, LOVER AND GRASS SEEDS.

Fertilizers for Special Crops and Soils.
 SPECIAL FEEDS READY MIXED FOR MILK COWS.

Plans and Specifications for Barns and other Farm Buildings. Correspondence solicited.
 Respectfully,
BENJ. IRBY,
 PRO-RECTOR.

Winton Normal Institute



Adopted at Washington, D. C., February 6, 1896.
 WHEREAS, The Declaration of Independence, as a basis for a Republican form of Government that might be progressive and perpetual, states: "That all men are created equal; that they are endowed with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the governed."
 We hold, therefore, that to restore and preserve these rights under a Republican form of government, private monopolies of public necessities for speculative purposes, whether of the means of production, distribution or exchange, should be prohibited, and whenever any such public necessity or utility becomes a monopoly in private hands, the people of the municipality, state or union, as the case may be, shall appropriate the same by right of eminent domain, paying a just value therefor, and operate them for, and in the interest of, the whole people.

FINANCE.
 We demand a national currency, safe, sound and flexible; issued by the general government only; a full legal tender for all debts and receivable for all dues, and an equitable and efficient means of distribution of this currency, directly to the people, at the minimum of expense and without the intervention of banking corporations and in sufficient volume to transact the business of the country on a cash basis.
 (a) We demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the legal ratio of 16 to 1.
 (b) We demand a graduated income tax.
 (c) The government shall purchase or construct and operate a sufficient mileage of railroads to effectually control all rates of transportation on a just and equitable basis.
 (d) The telegraph and telephone, like the postoffice system, being a necessity for the transmission of intelligence, should be owned and operated by the government in the interest of the people.
 We demand that no land shall be held by corporations for speculative purposes or by railroads in excess of their needs as carriers, and all lands claimed by the government and held for actual settlers only.

REGISTRATION OF UNITED STATES SENATORS.
 We demand the election of United States Senators by a direct vote of the people. That each State shall be divided into two districts of nearly equal population.
 (c) That our national legislature shall be so framed in the future as not to

NATIONAL ALLIANCE DEMANDS.

Adopted at Washington, D. C., February 6, 1896.

build up one industry at the expense of another.
 (d) We believe that the money of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, and hence we demand that all National and State revenues shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the government economically and honestly administered.
 (e) We demand that postal savings banks be established by the government for the safe deposit of savings of the people, and to facilitate exchange.
 (f) We are unalterably opposed to the issue, by the United States, of interest bearing bonds, and demand the payment of all coin obligations of the United States, as provided by existing laws, in either gold or silver coin, at the option of the government and not at the option of the creditor.

TRANSPORTATION.
 now owned by aliens should be re-voting population, and that Senators from each shall be elected by the people of the district.
DISTRICT LEGISLATION.
 Relying upon the good, common sense of the American people, and believing that a majority of them, when uninfluenced by party prejudice, will vote right on all questions submitted to them on their merits; and, further, to effectually annihilate the pernicious lobby in legislation, we demand direct legislation by means of the initiative and referendum.
 R. A. SOUTHWORTH,
 Sec'y-Treas. N. F. A. and I. U.

GOOD BOOKS

Do you need a Teacher's Bible for yourself or for a friend? Then read \$2.35 and get by return mail an "International Self pronouncing Bible with Subject Index, Concordance and all other helps. Flexible Morocco cover. Pilgrims Progress in durable cloth binding for 50 cents.
 "Bible Pictures and what they teach us." Splendid book for the boys and girls, for \$1.15.
 Very large print light-weight Bible for aged people or others who read much at night. Price, \$1.50.
 All books sent postpaid.
 Order any book you desire of
 Rev. D. H. TUTTLE,
 Beaufort, N. C.

USEFUL BOOKS.

THE SECRETARY-TREASURER HAS SEVERAL USEFUL BOOKS THAT SHOULD BE IN EVERY SUB-LODGE. THE NAMES AND PRICES ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Secretary's Roll Book nicely arranged, new kind	15 cents
Record of Membership	15 "
Secretary's Receipt Book, for dues, with sub	10 "
Secretary's Warrant Book, with stub	10 "
Treasurer's Receipt Book, with stub	10 "
Secretary's Account Book	15 "
Treasurer's Account Book	15 "
Minute Book, new kind	25 "
Working Bulletins, (per dozen)	30 "
State Constitutions	50 "
Rituals	50 "
National Constitutions	50 "
Application Blanks	10 "
Dimit Blanks	10 "
Withdrawal Cards	10 "
Delegate Credentials	10 "

Order Fraternally, send 1 stamp.
 Sec'y-Treas. N. F. A. and I. U. Beaufort, N. C.

HAVE ONE!

We are Giving Them Away!

Do you want a copy of that great book
Labor & Capital
 by the well-known writer
H. A. ALLEN.
 Author of "The Golden Gate of Life," "Jingles Abroad," etc.
 Here is the Way to Get It:
 Every Saturday at 4 o'clock P. M. we are going to mail a copy of this book to the person who sends us the largest list of subscribers during that week.
 The book is handsomely bound and contains 550 pages. It should be in EVERY HOME!

General Superintendent,
 W. A. TOLSON,
 General Passenger Agent,
 J. M. CULP, Traffic Manager.